DAILY MEMPHIS APPRAL

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MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1877.

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Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 5-8d. New York cotton, 12 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 11 3-4c. Memphis cotton, 11 3-4 New York gold, 195.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WARRINGTON, March 7, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and Ohio calley, falling followed by a rising barometer, southwest, reering to colder northwest winds, and light vain or enow, followed by clear weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

Pince of Observation. Bar. 1	Ther.	Dir.	nd. Force.	Weath.
Galveston 30.13	59	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Indianola 30.12	57.	S.R.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Louisville 30.07 Memphis 30.13	46	25.	Gentle.	
Nashville 30.14	44	S.E.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans, 30.24	40	S.E.	Gentle.	
Shreveport. 40.10	Ties.	S.		Cloudy.
Vicksburg 50.16	49	15.	Fresh.	

THE SENATE.

Debate on the Admission of Lamar-Morton Opposes it with his Old-Time Bloody-Shirt Policy, but is Severely Handled by Thurman, Blaine, and others.

There was Neither a Remonstrance, Nor an Adverse Claimant, and Mr. Lamar Stood Unchallenged by Petition or Claimants.

He Was, Therefore, Admitted and Sworn In-The Question of Kellogg's Eligihility-Blaine on the Electoral Commission, Logically and Severely, Denounces any Compremise Policy by Hayes.

WASHINGTON, March 6.-Senator Wallace submitted a resolution that the credentials of L. Q. C. Lamar, semator-elect from Mississippi, be taken from the table and he be

Senator Anthony moved that the senate adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 36—many Republicans voting with the Democrats against adjournment. Senator Blame said Mr. Lamar's credentials were entirely regular, and he was just as much entitled to be sworn in as he (Blaine) or any other senator sworn in yes-

A fively debate easued upon Senator Walthe report of Senstor Boutwell's committee upon Musissippi affairs, submitted at the last ession, but the senate refused to have the

what was contained in Senator Boutwell's re-port, there was nothing affecting the prima facie case of Mr. Lamar in the senate; there was not one word in that report which touched the question before the senate, and it was out of order to call upon the senate to sit here an hour to listen to the reading thereof.

Canada Dayard asset the senator to withdraw that resolution for the present so that he might submit one to have General John F. Morgan, the senator-elect from Autumn.

Senitor Morton said the senator from Ohio (Thurman) laid down the doctrine in regard Mr. Lamar. to the prima fucie case, but he (Morton) begged leave to remind the senate that one year ago the senator stood on the other side in the case of Pinchback. According to this doctrine of the senator there could be no investi ration as to the legislature which elected Mr. Lamar, but there could be as to the one which elected Mr. Pinchback. He (Morton) had not changed his mind, but held to the same doctrine now that he did in Mr. Pinch-back's case. There had been a sudden revoback's case. There had been a sudden revo-lution on the part of the D-mocracy. He be-lieved the senators objected to should be called in the regular order in which they are named. The senator from Louisiana (Kel-logg) was here with a legal certificate, but objections was made to swearing him in yesterday. On the very grounds upon which he was stopped from taking his seat yesterday, the senator from Alabama (Spencer) had the right to interpose an objection in the case of Mr. Mamar. It seemed to him (Morton) that this was an attempt to have one dectrine in one case, and another doctrine in another

Senator Dawes advocated swearing in Mr. Lamar, holding that he presented himself Senator Blaine argued that the report in the Mississippi case might show that the legislature which elected Mr. Lamar was not legal, but he should be sworn in now. All this was a matter for subsequent inquiry by the senate. It was a dangerous thing to stop a senator from taking the oath, who presented himself with the proper certificates.

Senator Spencer, after further detate, said taken to be senated himself with the proper certificates. that he was opposed seating Mr. Lamar, because the legislature which elected him was a fraud. He then sent to the clerk's desk, and had read as part of his remarks, the re-

Senator Hamlin, from the committee to notify the President that the senate was or-gamzed, reported that the President would communicate to-m rrow in regard to executive

port of Senator Boutwell's committee on Mis-

After reading the report of Senator Boutwell's committee, the discussion was con-tinued by Senators Morton, Wadleigh, Davis, M'Millan and others, when Senator Spencer moved to amend the resolution of Senator Wallace so us to refer the credentials of Mr. Lamar to the committee on privileges and elections. Rejected—yeas, 1; mays 58.

Senator Thurman said he would be sorry to believe that the faculties, of the senator from Indiana were failing, but he must say that the faculty of memory in that senator, judging from his remarks, showed weakness which might well give concern to his friends. He (Thurman) said in the Goldthwaite case, in the Pinchback case, and again now, that where a man had been elected by that body which was confessedly the legislature of the State, and brought with him the credentials prescribed by law, there was not in the whole history of the country a precedent which would prevent him being sworn in; but it made a vast difference as towhether a man had been elected by a legislature or by a mob. According to the report of the committee on privileges and elections of the enate the legislature which elected Mr. Pinchback was not the legislature of Lou-

regulators which elected him was the achieved by the supreme court of the State, and had cauched hundreds of statutes; besides, it was recognized by the supreme court of the State, and had cauched hundreds of statutes; besides, it was recognized by the supreme court of the State, and had cauched hundreds of statutes; besides, it was recognized by the supreme court of the State, and had cauched hundreds of statutes; besides, it was recognized by the supreme court of the State, and had cauched hundreds of statutes; besides, it was recognized by the supreme court of the State, and had cauched hundreds of statutes; besides, it was recognized by the supreme court of the State, and had cauched hundreds of statutes; besides, it was recognized by the supreme court of the State, and had cauched hundreds of statutes; besides the decrease and the suprement of the state, the decrease are might show that the legislature which case might show that the legislature which shows that the legislature which says of third shows that the legislature which says of the suprement of th

ord was concerned, he proposed to take care of it. The senator from Maine would have quite enough to do to take care of his own.

[Laughter.]

Senator Christiancy read from the testimo-ny taken by Boutwell's commutee to the effect that no branch of the State or Federal government had ever questioned the legality of the Mississippi legislature. He argued that its legality had been recognized by the supreme court of the State. No doubt there had been intimidation in some parts of the State best a majority of the State, but a majority of the members of legislature were legisly and pearently elec-ed, and they had the right to pass on the re-turns of the other members in case of

contest from districts where violence existed. He argued that this case was not like that of Pinchback's, as in that case a committee that of Pinchback s, as in that case a committee of the senate had reported that there was no legal legislature in Louisiana, and he could see no objection to the admission of Mr. Lamar. Senator Morton said that the senator from Michigan argued that the supreme court of Mississippi recognized the legality of the legislature, and so did the supreme court of Louisiana by present desired.

ana by repeated decisions recognize the leg-islature which elected Pinelaback. He contended that if it had not been for violence and fraud in the State, the majority of the Mississippi legislature would have been Re-Senator Howe inquired if there was anything on the file of the senate remonstrating against the admission of Mr.

Senator Wallace replied that there was neither a remonstrance nor an adverse claimant in the case, and the gentleman was here unchallenged, either by a remonstrance, adverse claimant or potition.

Senator Howe said that if no one else con-lemned Mr. Lamar, he did not know why he hould. He (Howe) voted for the admission of Mr. Pinchback, and he believed an error had been committed in not admitting him, but he could not correct that error now by

but he could not correct that error now by voting against Mr. Lamar.

Senator M Millan announced that he would vote for the admission of Mr. Lamar, as he voted for the admission of Mr. Pinchoack. He saw no difference between the two cases, and in voting for Mr. Lamar he would do so without affecting his judgment on the question of the legality of the body which elected him; he would pass upon that question when him; he would pass upon that question when it should be presented.

Senator Spencer moved to amend Senator
Wallace's resolution, so as to provide that
the credentials of Mr. Lamar be referred to
Sen

the committee on privileges and elections . Senator Morton said that, if it was right to seat Mr. Lamar, it was a great wrong not to seat Mr. Pinchback; but the whole Democratic party voted against seating him. His only purpose was to call the attention of the country to this extraordinary change.

Senator Spencer's amendment was then rejected, the vote being ayes I, mays 58. Senator Wadleigh voted in the affirmative. afor Wadleigh voted in the affirmative.

Senator Spencer, who would have voted in the affirmative, was paired with Senator MerMr. Kellogg does, his claim to the senator-

in the former roll-call, were not in the chamber when their names were called on the orig-

Mr. Lamar was then escorted to the desk of the presiding officer by Senator Davis | W. Va. J. and the oath of office was administered y Vice-President Wheeler.

Resolved, That the oath of dice, as o quired by law, be now administered to Wil-lam Pitt Kellogg, whose credentials from the State of Louisiana were presented on the twentieth of January, 1877.

sworn in, whose case was similar to that of

ing substitute for the resolution of Senator tion that now exists; but I deny it on the Blaine: "That the credentials of William simple, broad ground that it is an impossi-Pitt Kellogg, claiming to be a senator from the State of Louisiana, do now lie up at the table until the appointment of a committee ground that President Hayes possesses

Senator Blaine said: "I do not desire, Mr. President, to detain the senate by any lengthy presentation of the Kellogg case. Regarding him as I do, as the regularly and duly elected can be held to personal, political and official him as I do, as the regularly and duly elected senator from the State of Louisiana, I could wish that there would be no objection to his being sworn in. I believe that he was elected by a legal legislature of Louisians; I be-lieve that he was elected by, and represents the legal government of Louisiana, and I do whether it be not, I care not. It is not the point I desire to present—how any senator of the administration will be, but what who voted in this chamber that the electoral ought to be, and I hope a Republican senat vote of Louisiana was legally and properly will say that on this point there shall be no authority in this land large enough, or addent, is permitted to doubt that S. B. Packard is equally, of right, the governor of that of the national administration or the good

was not elected governor, when the electoral ticket was chosen. And I frankly repeat that I am not permitted to doubt, no man*is permitted to doubt, its legality to-day. Certainly the other side of the chamber is not permitted to doubt legally but that the electora vote of Louisiana was properly cast for Hayes and Wheeler. It was decided so by a triounal created by that side of the chamber. The senator from Connecticut (Eaton) bows to me. He and I are guiltless of that tri-bunal. [Laughter]. But with a single ex ception of the senator from Connecticut, ev-ery gentleman on that side of chamber, in

the congress just closed, voted to establish that tribunal, and it came in with pasons and shouts and congratulations that the day of political reform bad at last dawned, and that we have now established a tribunal distinguished above all human instrumentalities for impartiality, and to whose decision we should all bow in the most ready spirit of cordial acquiescence. They took the question into consideration, and heard it

Senator Thurman-Will the senator allow me to interrupt him? Senator Blaine-Certainly.

Senator Thurman-The electoral commission decided that it could not look behind the decision of the returning board. Senator Blaine-Precisely; but it did de-

Senator Thurman-I am not through, The does the senator say that the senate of the

sissippi during the campaign of 1873 presented a serie of carrange; the election was a
fead and an outrage from the beginning to
the end. It was not within the power of
may to furnish an excuse for the outragecommitted in Mississippi in 1875. The campaign was an armed one, and the Republican
majority of thirty thousand was overcome by
violence, by every species of intimidation,
and and pressure and outrage.

Senator Blaine a majority constitutes the
board. [Laughter.] Then I understand the
board in the sound prising
majority of thirty thousand was overcome by
violence, by every species of intimidation,
and and an outrage from the fire. The whole
and that the same board, competent to do what they did do, and
that they sere unable to review or review or review or review to
senator Blaine and the same board, competent to do
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case be disposed of, and the senate would ace how he stood in regard to the Kellogg case. Senator Morton said that so far as his record was concerned, he proposed to take care louisians, and President Hayes has no title

bis seat, and the honored Vice-President, who presides over our deliberations has no little to his chair. I say, therefore, that on Hayes Meets Grant's Cabinet for the the action of the returning board, which the senator from Ohio admits was determined by the electoral commission to be a competent, legal and constitutional body, rests the au-thority of S. B. Packard to exercise the gov-ernorship of that State, and on the authority of the board rests the legislature of that State. William Pitt Kellogg was duly elected senator by the legislature of that State thus determined. He comes here commissioned as senator, bearing the great seal of the Sta e as I maintain, and I do not desire, unless challenged upon that point, to go into any of the details of the election. Senator Thurman—Do I interrupt the sen-

Senator Blaine-Not at all. Senator Thurman-Does the senator under stand that the returning board counts votes for governor and declares who is elected gov-

Senator Blaine-The legislature did that.

Senator Thurman-Then the senator is in rent error. Senator Blaine—No; I never said any such thing, but that they were based on the same returns precisely, and the same returning board counted the votes for members of the legislature, and also counted and transmitted o the legislature the vote for governor.

Senator Thurman—Yes.
Senator Blaine—That is only one degree off a lineal descent. It is the difference between on and grandson. [Laughter.] Senator Thurman—I beg to say to the senator that the electoral commission never decided that the returning board was a constitutional board for counting anything but the electoral vote for President and Vice Presi-

Senator Blaine—Do I understand the sen-ator from Ohio then to maintain that the returning board was good enough to count in electors for President, but not good enough Senator Thurman—If the senator asks my opinion, I say that it was good enough for anything except to be hung. [Great laugh-

commission deserve about the same thing, or Senator Thurman-A majority. [Laugh-

Senator Blaine-I want to call the senator the committee on privileges and elections Senator Morton said that, if it was right to or and the Presidential electors of Louisiana is, therefore, that I maintain that without rimon, who would have voted in the nega- ship here on a broad a basis and upon pre The resolution of Senator Wallace was then dental electors rest upon, he is entitled to be greed to—yeas, 57; pays, 1. greed to—yeas, 57; nays, 1.

Senators Wadleigh and Rollins, who voted a the former roll-call, were not in the chaming with courtesy, that I believe the right of Mr. Kellogg is as just and as absolute as that of Senator Morgan, and therefore I could not find that I was under any obligation to

Senator Bayard-I did not signify any coligation; it was a mere matter of practical con-Senator Blaine-I know that there has been apitol, around about in places, in high wentieth of January, 1877.

Senator Bayard asked the senator to withtraw that resolution for the present so that
so might submit one to have (leneral John F.
Morgan, the senator-elect from Aubima. thority to make any such arrangement? wish to know if any senator on this floor will Senator Blaine said that the case of Mr. Kellogg came before either that of Mr. Lamar or General Morgan in order, therefore it had better be acted on.

Senator Bayard then submitted the following substitute for the resolution of Senator by the resolution of the resolution of Senator by the resolution of Senator by the resolution of the resoluti on privileges and elections, to whom they can character, common sense, self-respect, and patriotism, all of which he has in a high ineasure and in an eminent degree. I deny see now, to-day—and that is the main | daty of the senator to inquire what the policy State. There may be some technical the following the form of logic of which I have not yet heard, and which I do not think I shall ever be able to comprehend, by which a man who had comprehend, by the man who had comprehend the same of the great Republican party, that called the administration of the good name of the great Republican party, that called the administration of the good name of the great Republican party, that called the administration of the good name of the great Republican party, that called the administration of the good name of the great Republican party, that called the administration into existence. [Application of the great Republican party, that called the administration into existence. [Application of the great Republican party, that called the administration into existence. [Application of the great Republican party, that called the administration into existence. [Application of the great Republican party, that called the administration into existence. [Application of the great Republican party, that called the administration of the great Republican party, that called the administration into existence. [Application of the great Republican party that called the administration into existence. [Application of the great Republican party that called the administration into existence. [Application of the great Republican party that called the administration into existence. [Application of the great Republican party that called the administration into existence and the great Republican party that called the administration into existence and the great Republican party that called the administration into existence and the great Republican party that called the administration into existence and the great Republican party that called the administration into existence and the great Republican party that called the administratio before proceeding with his remarks yielded

> The senate adjourned until to-morrow. TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

for a motion to adjourn.

Another and what is Deemed a Sub stantial Basis for Peace-Justice to Both Sides.

an answer to the Russian circular has been found, and that it is one on which all the powers can agree so that their answers wil be identical in essence, if not in form, and far from containing anything which might induce Russia to consider the harmony which existed at the conference is at an end, and thus inducing her to take an independent course. The answer is to be in the form of a European recognition of all efforts and sac-rifices made by Russia for christians in Turelaborately argued, and decided, as I be-lieve, rightfully, that the electoral votes of Louisiana belonged to Messrs. Hayes and their share of the ill success of the confereace, so there is no reason for Russia consider her dignity more compromised than that of the rest of Europe. It will be pointed out that, despite the failure of the conference, the efforts have not been fruitless. There is peace with Servin, and it may be hoped with
Montenegro also. The Porte has recognized
the necessity of the reforms advocated by the
powers, and has been aroused from its torpor and lethargy.

decision was that it could not look behind it, therefore it would receive no evidence; but ers, so that Russia will be able to point to the recognition of her success by all Europe to obvi-

WASHINGTON.

Purpose of Consultation on Public Affairs and the State of the Country-Louisiana the Pet Subject.

The New Cabinet-Key, of Tennessee, Appointed and Accepts the Postmaster-Generalship - Schurz and Evarts also to be Members.

The Democratic and Republican Senatorial Caucuses Consider the General Public Interests-The West Point Academy-History of Cabinet Appointments.

Republican Senatorial Caucus. Washington, March 6.—The Republican embers of the senate had a caucus thi morning to arrange for the election of stand-ing committees. Senators Morton, Sargent, Morrill, Allison and Dorsey were appointed a committee to revise the lists for Republican membership and report to a future meeting of the caucus. There was also some desultory interchange of views in regard to the course to be pursued concerning the Mississippi and

Hayes Receives Delegations. President Hayes received a great number people at the executive mansion to-day, in-uding Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, and delegations from the different States. The East Room was thronged. A floral eagle was presented to President Huyes, and placed on a pedestal in the center of the room.

The New Cabinet. President Hayes took possession of his office this morning. The consultation between the President and a few friends as to the formation of the cabinet had not up to one o'clock, resulted in a conclusion. The information of the cabinet had not up to one o'clock, resulted in a conclusion. tion at the executive mansion is that Wm. M. Evarts has been designated for secretary of state, and Senator Sherman for secretary of the treasury. Beyond these nothing was absolutely certain.

Cabinet Meeting. appeared, this being the usual day of meet-ng, and a regular session was held. All the numbers were present, including Secretary rrill, who was cordially greated by Presi-

lent Hayes.
The members of the cabinet, who men with he President to-day, remained at the executive mansion two hours. The session was devoted altogether to the presentations of the affairs of their respective departments, and a thorough explanation from the different members of the condition of public matters intrusted to their consideration in their ordinary routine. Secretary M rrill, representing the treasury department, presented very briefly the favorable condition of the national finances. He spoke of the increasing disposiion abroad for investmen in our se prilies.
The other principal adject of patient inter-tally deal to a the language of patient inter-political condition of Louisiana. The situation there seems to be regarded as the central point upon which southern affairs may turn. Attorney-General Taft very fully expressed his views regarding the sub-ject. It being one, as it appeared, that has called for deliberation from the department of justice, Judge Taft declined to state pre-cisely what position he assumed in presenting this case to the President; but there is no reason to believe that he was not disposed to suggest any course which, if determined upon, would be disastrous to the hopes of the Packard government. As far as can be learned, it is judged that further consideration was thought to be necessary, and that the official reports on file in the department of justice in relation to this State were respectively referred to the consideration of the new attorney-general when he shall be appointed. There was a long consulta-tion between Bresident Hayes and the post-master-general upon the subject of the have received recent consideration. Postmaster-General Typer remained in consult tion with the President some time after the other members had retired. Generally the isiness was routine, and only for the purpose of giving the President a thorough insight into the condition of public affairs. President Hayes was not backward in stating his appreciation of the arduous duty that lay before him, and thanked the members of the

cabinet for the information afforded him, of which he made a note for his guidance. At the adjournment the members of the cabinet bade the President an official farewell, as it was regarded as al-most absolutely certain that the next regular day of meeting would witness an entirely new assemblage of this character. There are many rumors this afternoon of opposition to he names that have been prominently men-toned in connection with the cabinet offices, but nothing is yet defined, and probably will not be until the nominations are sent officially

to the senate. Democratic Caucus. London, March 6.—The Times's dispatch from Vienna says that it seems a formula for cus this afternoon after the adjournment of the senate, over which Sen ator Wallace presided, and a general cis cussion upon the political situation and policy to be pursued by the Democratic party took place. Senators Thurman, Bayard, Kernan, Ransom and Gordon expressed their views. o resolutions were introduced and no action taken, but the caucus adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning. The Kellogg ase, now before the senate, was alluded to,

but it was only discussed in a general way in connection with other matters. The West Point Academy. The military academy and post of Vest Point have been consti-nted separate military departments. general-i 1-chief of the army who, under the war department, have supervision and charge ministration and discipline and instruction of the cadets, and will make reports thereof to the secretary of war. By order of the President, Major-General Scofield is appointed commander of the new military department, and will make his report direct to the adjutanteneral the same as the division commanders

ment without political prominence, and al-most unknown to the country, there are de-cided doubts upon the other hand whether Hayes will follow the example of Lincoln and some of his predecessors by nominating these distinguished posts the chief competit ors of his own party for the Presidential offic Mr. Lincoin, it will be remembered, calle around him as a cabinet four, if not live, of the Republican politicians whose names had been prominent as candidates for the Presi-dency. Wm. H. Seward, who came so near defeating him for the Republican nomination at the Characteristics.

at the Chicago convention, was made secre-tary of state; Salmon P. Chase, another almost equally prominent Presidential candidate, became secretary of the treasury; Simon Cameron, called Pennsylvania's favortes on and candidate, was made secretary of war; Edward Batss, of Missouri, who had been the candidate of what were known as moderate and border-State Republicans, became Mr. Lincoln's attorney-general, and Montgomery Blair, who had been for years a candidate for the second place on the Republic andidate for the second place on the Repub candidate for the second place on the Republican ticket, was mule postmaster-general.

Nor was Mr. Lincoln by any means alone in thus attempting to unite his party and strengthen his administration by bringing into his tabuet the most important personages the country held of his own political faith. John Quincy Adams, as far back as 1825, introduced this practice by calling to the head of his calcing the process.

the head of his cabinet Henry Clay, who had been one of his chief competitors for the Presidential office. James K. Polk, who became President in March, 1845, nominated as his secretary of state James Buchanan, who had stood fourth among the competitors for the Demogratic nomination for the Presi-dency at the national convention of 1844. Zachary Taylor, who succeeded to the Presidency in 1849, brought into his cabinet as secretary of state John M. Clayton, of Dela-ware, who had been voted for at the Whig National convention in 1848 as a candidate for President. In the next succeeding Presi-lential term, 1853-1857, President Pierce made William L. Marcy, of New York, sec-retacy of state, he having been from the first to the last ballot a candidate for the Presidential nomination which selected Pierc over all competitors at the Baltimore Demo atic convention in 1852. Finally, in 1857, cratic convention in 1852. Finally, in 1857, James Buchanan made General Cass his secretary of state. Cass had been one of his three competitors for the Presidential nomination before the Democratic convention at Cincinnati in 1856. These instances, while they show nothing like a general political usage, still less a precedent of any binding force, such as might be assumed to control the personal wishes of the public action of the personal wishes of the public action of the incoming President, are of interest as indicating how some of his predecessors have viewed the matter. The example of Mr. Lincoln, in fact, is the extreme instance of a

President-elect endeavoring to conciliate and consolidate his party by nominating to the cabinet nearly all his conspicuous competitors for public favor.

Another question that connects itself with the selection of the cabinet of President Hayes is that of the suggested retention of one or more of the cabinet of the outgoing President. The incumbents suggested as at all likely to be reappointed are Messrs. ton Fish, Don Cameron and Alphon In the case of a President not rected but chosen for the first time, the ads of departments, as a matter of course. nder their resignations. The acceptance of hese resignations is by usage wholly within he option of the President elect. Where a nge of party takes place with a change of resident, such resignations are of course most always accepted in all cases; ad there have been many instances in our ditical history where an incoming Presint of the same politics with his predecesr has thought proper to continue in office cumbents of important cabinet offices. hen John Adams succeeded Washington as resident in 1797, he continued in office all ne heads of department except the secretary of the navy, who had declined, although he there is educately of state, three years later, in 1900, when he dismissed him from office. Thomas Jefferson, who succeeded John Adams in 1801, after a bitter political con-test, appears to have desired to restore an era of political good feeling, for he invited no less than three of John Adams's cabinet offi-

s-namely, the secretary of the treasury secretary of the navy, and the postmaste general-to continue in office, and the invi ation was in each case accepted. Mr. Madtation was in each case accepted. Mr. Mad-ison continued in office the postmaster-gen-eral, the attorney-general, and the secretary of the treasury, who had occupied those posts under Jefferson, his predecessor. Indeed, one distinguished officer, Albert Gallatin, the ecretary of the treasury, was continued at the bend of that department from May 14, 1862, to February 9, 1814, a period of tweive years, equivalent to three Presidential terms.
Mr. Monroe coming to the Presidency in
1817, continued in office Mr. Madison's secreary of the navy, Mr. Crowinshield, of Mas sachusetts, and his postmaster-general, Return J. Meigs, of Ohio. John Quincy Adams reappointed just half of the cabinet efficers of his predecessor, Monroe, namely: Messrs. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, secretary of the navy; John M'Lean, of Chio, postmast'r-general, and William Wirt, of Virginia, attorney-

Andrew Jackson, coming to the Presiden March 4, 1829, after an embittered political contest, made a clean sweep of the cabinet officers of his predecessor, and, in fact, the sweep of office-holders was the most general and widely-distributed that ever took place, nortly before Van Buren's accession to go as ninister to England. When Harrison and Tyler came in, in March, 1841, displacing the Democrats, there was an entire change of cabinet officers promptly on the fifth of March. Again, punctually on the fifth of March, 1845, Mr. Polk, after accepting the resigna-tions of all the cabinet officers, appointed new men to the head of each department. General Taylor's cabinet were all confirmed on the seventh day of March, 1849, and of

surse embraced none of the officers of hi Democratic predecessor.

Four years later Franklin Pierce nominated a cabinet, wholly composed of new men, on the seventh of March, 1853. His successor, James Buchanan, although the same polities, did not follow the exaple of any of his predecessors in retaining leads of departments, but accepted the resignation of one and all, nominated Lewis Cass in place of W. L. Marcy as secretary of state; Howell Cobb in place of James L. othrie, for the treasury; John B. Floyd in he room of Jeff Davis, as secretary of war; saac Toucey to the navy department, in place of James C. Dobbin; Jacob Thompson, the room of R. M'Clelland, as secretary of he interior; A. V. Brown, in place of James

Campbeil, as postmaster-general, and Jere-niah S. Black, in the room of Caleb Cushing, s attorney-general.

Mr. Lincoln, succeeding to the Presidence in 1861, of course made an entire change in the holders of cabinet positions. At the be-

Great Clearing Sale. Leubric is continuing his great clear le, and offering special inducements to pu His stock of fancy goods, ribbon laces, etc., is one of the best and most varied ever brought to this market.

MARRIED. PRICE-The funeral of R. P. PRICE will take place his (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, at 219 o'clock, March 7th, from the residence of Mrs. Wells, 179 Second street. Friends and acquaintances are invited to

Masonic Notice.

THE stated communication of Leila Scott Lodge, No. 280, will be held this (WEDNESDAY) evening, March 7th, at 7 o'clock, for dispatch of business. A. S. MYERS, W By order R. A. Lyrna, Becretary. FAIRMOUNT. ANSINSTITUTION FOR THE

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B. Scott, Louisville; R. S. Buck, Vicksburg, Miss
Rt. Rev. Alex. Gregg, Galveston; Judge J. T. Ruck
Friars Point, Miss.; Hon. W. A. Percy, Greenville
Miss.; Geo. Ransier, New Orleans; Gett. J. Gogga
and Rt. Rev. C. T. Quintard, Sewance, Tenn.

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Best sweet Yellow Table Butter. Best coarse-ground Silvermoon Meal

Best Silvermoon Flour. Best Sugar-cured Hams. Best Sugar-cured Jowls.

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Non-Resident Notice. No. 275, R. D.—In the Probate Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, Joseph L. Whitehead et al. vs. Elizabeth Whitehead. It appearing from the original bill in this cause, which is sworn to, that defendant, Elizabeth Whitehead, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and a resident of the State of Arkansas:

It is therefore ordered, That she make her appearance herein, at the courthouse of the Probate Court, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in April, 1877, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to her and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week. that a copy of this order be published once a week for four sincessive weeks, in the Memphis Dail Appeal. This March 6, 1877. A copy—attest: JAMES REILLY, Clerk. By Hugh B, Collen, Deputy Clerk. E. M. Hearn, Sol. for compl't. mh7 wed

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General Jackson's successor, Van Buren, continued in office every head of department whom Jackson left in the cabinet, save one. He appointed a new secretary of war—J. R. Poinsett, of South Carolina—in the place of of Lewis Cass, who had resigned the post shortly before Van Poinsett, of South Carolina—in the place of of Lewis Cass, who had resigned the post shortly before Van Poinsett, of South Carolina—in the place of of Lewis Cass, who had resigned the post shortly before Van Poinsett, of South Carolina—in the place of the post shortly before Van Poinsett, of South Carolina—in the place of the post shortly before Van Poinsett, of South Carolina—in the place of the post shortly before Van Poinsett, of South Carolina—in the place of the post shortly before Van Buren, James Reilley, Owen Dwyer, John Manogue, P. R. ATHY.

W. BACIGALUPO, W. J. Moderney, W. J. Moderney, Phil. J. Mallon, W. J. Moderney, P. R. ATHY.

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JOHN GUNN, President, COLTON GREENE, Vice-President, THOS, FISHER, Treasurer, W. J. MCDERMOTT, Secretary, E. L. BELCHER, Attorney. Stock subscriptions will be received by each mem-Stock subscriptions will be received by each member of the Board at their respective offices.

The first installment or stock subscription is now due, and, will be received by the Secretary, at the office of the Association, 39 Mailson street.

First monthly meeting for loans TUESDAY, 20th last, at 730 p.m. JOHN GUNN, President, W. J. MCDERMOTT, Secretary.

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